

OXFORD OBSERVER.

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NO. 24.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THANKSGIVING.

Let freedom's children grateful bring,
The yearly tribute of their praise;
To their Almighty Maker, King,
Who crowns with peace and good their days.
Whilst numerous nations of the earth,
In bloody wars employ their pow'rs;
And spread dismay and moral dearth,
The peaceful olive-branch is ours.
One circling year, has seen the fall
Of mighty princes, and their thrones—
Has freed the Greeks from Turkish thrall,
And turn'd to songs the captive's groans.
Let Christian's join to bless the Lord,
To trust him in the trying hour;
Who shakes the nations with his word,
Makes monarchs feel, and own his pow'r.
Let infidels their tongues refrain,
Nor haughty tyrants dare oppress;
Jehovah can their rage restrain,
His injur'd people will redress.
How blest Columb's happy soil!
Here freedom, plenty, health abound;
Success repays industrious toil,
And peace her blessings strews around.
Here streams of knowledge widely spread,
To fertilize and bless the mind;
Here the blest rays of truth are shed,
To guide the wand'ring, lead the blind.
Whilst circling round our social fires,
Or sitting at the well-spread board,
Be ours the bliss which Heav'n inspires,
Which love to God, and man afford.
O then let gratitude arise,
From ev'ry heart, with sweet accord
To Him, who rules the earth and skies,
Let thanks ascend—"Praise ye the Lord."

GOOD SIGNS.

Where spades grow bright, and idle swords
grow dull;
Where galls are empty, and where barns are
full;
Where church-paths are with frequent feet out-
worn;
Law court-yards weedy, silent and forlorn;
Where doctors foot it, and where farmers ride;
Where age abounds, and youth is multiplied;
Where these signs are, they clearly indicate
A happy people, a well-governed state.

term of probation, it is certainly an indispensable duty which we owe to ourselves and our God not to neglect the cultivation of pious virtuous dispositions by seeking intercourse with Him.

No one should amagine that the time and valuable opportunities which are now lost can ever be redeemed, or that he who spent his younger days in dissipation and folly, can preserve the power to stop when he pleases, and make a better use of his riper years. But this is too often the hope which flatters the youth in the midst of his indulgences, and leads him insensibly on the ways of vice till it is too late to return.

There are but few who at one plunge so totally immerse themselves in pleasure as to drown at once the voice of reason and conscience. They fancy they can go to a certain point, and then turn back; but the number of those is very small who have done this, and afterwards brought forth fruits of amendment and displayed eminent virtues.

The best way to make any proficiency in a virtuous life, is to begin in youth. It is then that our inclinations are trained in the way that they should go; and habit soon makes the best actions the most agreeable. The ways of wisdom become ways of pleasantness, and every step we advance is more easy and delightful.

But on the contrary when vicious habits are once formed, what assurance have we that we shall have the power or even the wish to turn back and recover that way from which we may have long and widely wandered, and when perhaps our strength is gone, and the time at hand when we must bid adieu to all terrestrial objects.

Happy would it be for those who allow themselves in such indulgences, would they once seriously consider their ways. Prudence will dictate, at least, that it is the part of rational beings to stop short while they may, and to direct their course into another channel; and although they meet with difficulties and obstacles, these will every day become less formidable, and they will most assuredly find themselves nearer and nearer a secure and serene haven.

Hallowell Advocate.

FROM THE ESSEX REGISTER.

How often do we hear individuals complain, especially if surrounded with business, that they have not sufficient time allotted them to form their plans and put them in execution! And indeed mankind in general are guilty of this. But though grieved on this account, our actions plainly show that for the most part we wish every period of it at an end. The youth longs to become a man of business, and accumulate that wealth which he fancies will make him happy. Thus although every one is ready to allow that our life at the longest is but short, as it were a mere vapor, yet its several divisions appear long and tedious; and although our days on this earth pass imperceptibly away, we are still desirous that they should go much faster than appointed by the will of God. There are some days when the hours hang heavy upon our hands, and we wish away months and years, and pass through time as through a region filled with many a wild and empty waste which we would fain hurry over, in order that we may arrive at those points of rest which are dispersed along our path.

That scheme of life which comprehends the social virtues, may afford a pleasing employment for all these unoccupied hours, and preclude the weariness of mind which wishes to hasten the lass of time. In the conversation of a true and well-chosen friend, the heart and mind may derive at once pleasure and improvement. This intercourse enlarges and invigorates the understanding, soothes and allays the passions, and exalts and refines the affections. The hours never glide away with so unheeded swiftness, as in the society and conversation in which cultivated minds and refined hearts meet and mingle.

There is a higher employment which may fill those periods of leisure which we for want of occupation wish at an end. And this is by maintaining an intercourse with that Being who gave and who sustains our existence. He who lives under a sense of the presence of God, preserves a perpetual cheerfulness, and enjoys every moment the felicity of thinking himself accompanied and protected by a friend whose goodness is infinite, and whose "arm is mighty to save." Time never lies heavy upon him; he is unable to be alone. He looks round upon the world, and his heart triumphs in the consciousness of his intercourse with him who made the world and all things therein. And if we consider that the exercise of virtue and piety is not only a source of satisfaction while it lasts, but that its influence extends beyond the grave, and that we are to spend an eternity of happiness or misery, according as we employ our brief

hall, half lighted by the moon; he winds up the ascent of the stairs, and reaches the door of the chamber. Of this he moves the lock, by soft and continued pressure, till it turns on its hinges; and he enters, and beholds his victim before him. The room was uncommonly open to the admission of light. The face of the innocent sleeper was turned from the murderer, and the beams of the moon, resting on the grey locks of his aged temple, shewed him where to strike. The fatal blow is given! and the victim passes, without struggle or a motion, from the repose of sleep to the repose of death! It is the assassin's

purpose to make sure work, and he yet plies the dagger, though it was obvious that life had been destroyed by the blow of the bludgeon. He even raises the aged arm, that he may not fail in his aim at the heart, and replaces it again over the wounds of the pugnacious! To finish the picture, he explores the wrist for the pulse! he feels it, and ascertains that it beats no longer! It is accomplished. The deed is done. He retreats, retraces his step to the window, passes out through it, as he came in, and escapes. He has done the murder—no eye hath seen him, no ear hath heard him. The secret is his own, and it is safe!

Ah! Gentlemen, that was a dreadful mistake. Such a secret can be safe nowhere. The whole creation of God has neither nook nor corner, where the guilty can bestow it, and say it is safe. Not to speak of that eye which glances through all disguises, and beholds every thing, as in the splendor of noon, such secrets of guilt are never safe from detection, even by men. True it is, generally speaking, that "murder will out." True it is, that Providence hath so ordained, and doth govern things, that those who break the law of heaven, by shedding man's blood, seldom succeed in avoiding discovery. Especially, in a case exciting so much attention as this, discovery must come, and will come, sooner or later. A thousand eyes turn at once to explore every man, every thing, every circumstance, connected with the time and place; a thousand ears catch every whisper; a thousand excited minds intensely dwell on the scene, shedding all their light, and ready to kindle the slightest circumstance into a blaze of discovery. Meantime the guilty soul cannot keep its own secret. It is false to itself; or rather it feels an irresistible impulse of conscience to be true to itself. It labors under its guilty possession, and knows not what to do with it. The human heart was not made for the residence of such an inhabitant. It finds itself preyed on by a torment which it does not acknowledge to God nor man. A vulture is devouring it, and it can ask no sympathy or assistance, either from heaven or earth. The secret which the murderer possesses soon comes to possess him; and, like the evil spirits of which we read, it overcomes him, and leads him whithersoever it will. He feels it beating at his heart, rising to his throat, and demanding disclosure. He thinks the whole world sees it in his face, reads it in his eyes, and almost hears its working in the very silence of his thoughts. It has become his master. It betrays his discretion, it breaks down his courage, it conquers his prudence. When suspicious, from without, begin to embarrass him, and the net of circumstance to entangle him, the fatal secret struggles with still greater violence to burst forth. It must be confessed, it will be confessed, there is no refuge from confession but suicide.

"Gentlemen, it is a most extraordinary case. In some respects, it has hardly a precedent anywhere; certainly none in our New England history. This bloody drama exhibited no suddenly excited ungovernable rage. The actors in it were not surprised by any lion-like temptation springing upon their virtue, and overcoming it, before resistance could begin. Nor did they do the deed to glut savage vengeance, or satiate long settled and deadly hate. It was a cool, calculating, money-making murder. It was all "hire and salary, not revenge." It was the weighing of money against life; the counting out of so many ounces of blood.

An aged man without an enemy in the world, in his own house, and in his own bed, is made the victim of a butchery murder, for mere pay. Truly here is a new lesson for painters and poets. Whoever shall hereafter draw the portrait of murder, if he will show it as it has been exhibited in an example, where such example was last to be looked for, in the very bosom of New England society, let him not give it the grim visage of Moloch, the brow knitted by revenge, the face black with settled hate, and the blood-shot eye emitting livid fires of malice. Let him draw, rather, a dexterous, smooth-faced, bloodless demon; a picture in repose, rather than in action: not so much an example of human nature, in his depravity, and in its paroxysms of crime, as an infernal nature, a fiend, in the ordinary display and development of his character.

The deed was executed with a degree of self-possession and steadiness equal to the wickedness with which it was planned. The circumstances, now clearly in evidence, spread out the whole scene before us. Deep sleep had fallen on the destined victim, and on all beneath his roof. A healthful old man, of whom sleep was sweet, the first sound slumbers of the night held him in their soft but strong embrace. The assassin enters, through the window already prepared, into an unoccupied apartment. With noiseless foot he paces the lonely

THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS

William Frederic, King of the Netherlands, is the eldest son of William the fifth, Stadholder, descended from John, the youngest brother of our William III. His present Majesty was born at the Hague on the 24th of August, 1772, and consequently was 58 years old the 24th of last month. His mother was a princess of Prussia. From his early years he was distinguished by habits of study and industry, evincing little relish for the frivolities of a court; and since his accession to sovereign power he has been frequently pointed out as that monarch of continental Europe who profited most by the lessons of Providence during the awful vicissitudes that accompanied the French revolution. In 1791, being then a lieutenant-general in his father's army, he married his cousin, the sister of the reigning King of Prussia, who gave birth to the present Prince of Orange in 1792. The National Convention of France having declared war against the Stadholder in 1793, William Frederic was appointed commander-in-chief of the Dutch army, in which he displayed considerable talent, and in 1794, captured the fortress of Landrecy with a garrison of 7000 men, which had formerly held out against Charles V. and Prince Eugene. After this brilliant triumph, the Emperor placed the Austrian forces in the Netherlands under his command, increasing his army to 50,000 men, with which he raised the siege of Charleroi, compelling the French, after an obstinate contest of seventeen hours, to recross the Sambre. In 1795, however, the French army became so powerful, that all Holland was compelled to submission, and the Stadholder with his family including the present King, sought an asylum in England. By the treaty concluded at Paris between France and Prussia, in 1802, Fulda, Darmstadt, and other petty towns in Germany were assigned as an indemnity to the House of Orange, for the relinquishment of their claims on Holland, and almost immediately after, the Stadholder transferred the new acquisition to his eldest son. William Frederic immediately took up his residence at Fulda in the midst of his new subjects, and devoted his whole attention to their happiness. On the breaking out of the war between Napoleon and the King of Prussia, which was decided at the single battle of Jena, William Frederic accepted a command in the Prussian service, and was, in consequence, at the termination of the war, deprived of his new sovereignty. He then lived with his family in privacy at Dantzig until the breaking out of fresh hostilities between France and Austria, when he accepted a command under the Archduke Charles, and was present at the battle of Wagram, in 1809. Some time after he again visited England; and when the Dutch, encouraged by the success of the allies, resolved to separate themselves from France, they unanimously offered him the sovereignty of the United Provinces, and in March, 1814, a charter of liberty was solemnly sworn to by the prince and deputies of the provinces. The Congress of Vienna having afterwards determined to incorporate Belgium with the United Provinces, in 1815, William Frederic was proclaimed King of the Netherlands and made his public entry into Brussels in the month of April, 1815, and in the month of September of that year—the battle of Waterloo in the mean time having as was supposed secured the stability of his throne—he was proclaimed William I. King of the Netherlands.

London Atlas.

THE QUILTING PARTY.

The times of old—the good old days of frankness and honesty, and singleness of heart!—Their memory lingers around us like sunshine upon ruins, or like the incense of flowers whose beauty has been trampled beneath the feet of the spoiler. We fear the glorious days of New England have gone by—that the characteristics of her children have separated—that the luxuries and the vices and the fashions of strangers, have usurped the beautiful plainness and simplicity—the freedom, the generosity, and the bravery of New England. A false and evil spirit has gone over the land, undermining the foundations of her strength, and despising her real beauty—loping away the noble oaks of her forests—the rough featured but useful products of her own soil, to give place to the graceful but worthless exotic. It has penetrated every where—from the thronged village to the isolated farm house; and the plough has been exchanged for the insignia of professional life, and the spinning wheel for the piano.

"Tis an evil change—and we fear there is no going back to our original ground. Strange—that the young farmer—he whose associations of life's purest and dearest enjoyments are with the homestead of his ancestors, should so readily leave the beaten and proved track of honorable industry for the un-

certainty, and danger, and mortification of more *fashionable* pursuits. Strange—that he can thus leave the hills and streams of his boyhood—the blue skies that bent like a blessing above his childhood—the sanctuary of his father's fireside—the open communion of his neighbors—the playmates of his infancy—the companions of his opening manhood—the very graves of his fathers!—Where will he again find the deep affection of the friends he is leaving? Where again will the eye of love beam so kindly on him, and where will the grasp of friendship be as warm and sincere as in his own loved birth place? Miserable will be his disappointment. For him there will be vexation and changing hope—and fear—slight, indignity, resentment and hate—confidence misplaced, and vows broken, and affection outraged. It is in the solitude and awful beauty of nature that heart answers to heart, thrilling with a passionate touch the mysterious cords of human sympathy—rather than in the artificial beauty and the heated atmosphere of fashionable existence.

Reader—were you ever at a quilting party?—an old fashioned quilting party? if not, you will do well to read our description, which, of course, must fall far short of the reality, as the thing is nearly obsolete, you may never have the satisfaction of witnessing. 'Tis one of the pleasantest things in the whole round of a country life, to attend one of these gatherings together of the young and light hearted. Let it be understood in the first place that these quiltings are indispensable. The quilt, and so forth, must be made—the girls, must have their "things ready," as the phrase is, or they will meet with no attention from the marriage seeking young men. This preparation of the requisites of domestic life, is a sort of implied declaration of readiness to receive the addresses of the lover, and to encounter the perils of matrimony, and is understood and acted upon accordingly.

When a quilting is to take place, the respectable young ladies of the neighborhood are all invited, there is no aristocracy, no singling out of favored individuals. They assemble early at the dwelling of their friend, and immediately fall to work, as if their very lives depended upon their exertions. They consider it absolutely necessary to forward their work in such a manner as to prevent any material encroachment of it upon the hilarity and mirth of the evening. The evening, it must be acknowledged, is always looked forward to with a great deal of satisfaction, and many a fine eye glances impatiently at the slowly setting sun, whose tardiness seems to mock the feverish anticipation of the fair quilters.

Night at length comes—New England winter night; (for the quilting is usually in the long evenings of winter,) with its georgeous stars—clear, beautiful, clear, in the dark coloring sky-moonlight resting, like a universal smile upon the white lustre of the snow—streaming through the naked branches of the wild forest trees—and flashing like a pale fire upon the distant icy hills. The merry sound of bells now rings upon the ears of the fair listeners within doors. "The fellows are coming," cries some eager voice, and a sudden smile, steals like electricity around the apartment. There is a moment of rapid preparation—a hasty glancing at small mirror—a trembling adjustment of curls and combs—and then all are seated demurely at work. One after another the "fellows" arrive, until the apartment is literally crowded with as merry a company as ever laughed away an evening. The girls, however, still remain perseveringly at their work, their fair heads stooping almost to the out-stretched quilt before them, albeit, now and then, exchanging a sly glance or smart reply, or a meaning nod, with a fine healthy looking young gentleman around them. They are soon interrupted: one complains of the loss of her thimble—another that her thread has been taken away—the third that the "fellows" plague her so that she wont work, nor touch to, and in a few moments a Babel like confusion is effected—very much to the satisfaction of all parties. The owner of the quilt now interferes, and carefully removes the quilting frame, blushing all the while, at the good natured japes of the young men, relative to her quilt, and her lover, who—if she is fortunate enough to have one—is pretty sure to be present. In one part of the room may be seen the student of the old village Doctor, amusing, and astonishing by his quotations of Latin; and laughing at the amazement of his friends.

Hard by is the school master of the district—a privileged and favored personage—you may know him by his pale cheeks and fair hands. He is leaning familiarly over the chair of a pretty girl—the very fairest in the room—She is telling his fortune, by the old and curious method of spasmistry—tracing out with her pretty fingers, the various lines of good and bad fortune which intersect the hand of the master. There are strange blushes on her cheek, and

The Eagle Print Works, on Passaic river, New Jersey, turn out weekly four thousand pieces of goods. The calicoes made here are said to equal any foreign ones in richness, brilliancy and finish; they received the highest premium from the American Institute.

OXFORD OBSERVER.

they steal at times even to her neck, hang him under the section by which he was to justify the execution of the Hartford Conventionists?

Portland Advertiser.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, NOV. 30.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

Meanwhile the sports of the evening go on—"the Blind man's Buff," with its odd encounters and ridiculous mishaps—the play of "Pawns" with its kindly pressure of the fingers—the whirling of a pewter plate, in default of catching which, before its revolution ceases, the delinquent, if a male, is doomed to kiss all the fair cheeks in the company, and vice versa if a female. Then, too, there is the mock marriage ceremony of leaping over the broomstick—a pretty certain precursor of that more imposing ceremony, whose bonds are broken only by death.

But the evening passes away almost insensibly, and the time of departure arrives. The sleighs are speedily laden with the merry company—and the jingle of bells, and the loud cheers from one vehicle to another—and the rich-toned laugh of the fair travellers, break upon the calm cold air of midnight. There is nothing on earth like a sleigh-ride by moonlight—when the path is smoothly worn—and the horse springs onward as freely and lightly as if he were running wild in the desert and rejoicing in his unfettered freedom.

We can duly appreciate the blessings of refined society—we know how much the rugged asperities of our nature are softened by an intercourse with those whose minds and feelings have received the polish of education and fashion. Our sole object in the above hasty sketch, has been to convince those who from education and habit have learned to hold in contempt the simple pastime of our ancestors, that the pure thrill of pleasure may be awakened in the rustic farm house, as well as in the gay halls of fashion, where the chastened and rich light lends a deeper beauty to the fair brawn with its wreathing tresses, and a wilder lustre to the laughing eye, and where music melts upon the ear like a very dream of melody and love.

New-England Weekly Review.

A BLUSTERING NULLIFIER.—Our readers by this time know Geo. M. Troup, who blustered so loudly when Mr. Adams was President. We now give an extract from a recent letter of his to show with what coolness he talks about disunion and bloodshed. We would waggle much that the fool—for fool he is to talk as he does, is an arrant coward, and would run himself to death at the smell of powder.

GENTLEMEN.—Whatever the people of South Carolina in Convention shall resolve for their safety, interest and happiness, will be right, and none will have the right to question it. You can change your own government at pleasure, and therefore you can throw off the government of the union whenever the same safety, interest and happiness require it. It is ambition and avarice that make of the federal government a curse, and the states are to be held to it against their will, our condition differs in nothing from that of the Provinces of Turkey and Persia. The many-headed Tyrant, and the habitual violation of the constitution vants his love of union, as if ready to make a burnt offering of his looms and spindles upon the alter of that union—yet not one jot of concession is made to the prayers and entreaties which, if offered at the Throne of Grace, would be received graciously, and answered favorably. The Cormorant who fastens and fattens on our substance, may not release his hold so long as we are the willing subjects of his remorseless passion.

“If contrary to expectation the existing system shall become the fixed and settled policy of the country, the Southern States must withdraw from the confederacy, cost what it may.”

“Regarding the union as a family compact, the members of which can only be kept together by the practice of strict and impartial justice, it is better that the non-contents and mal-contents should be suffered to depart in peace by common consent than by common concert, to constrain a reluctant obedience, which if yielded to day, may be forcibly withdrawn to-morrow. It is the shedding of blood which deters us from constitutional resistance to unconstitutional laws, and which ought to be postponed so long as the faintest hope remains of a returning sense of justice. You will know how the same infatuation is constantly pursuing an interest infinite; more sacred, the unhallowed touch of which we would be bound in honor to resist and with a vengeance never to be appeased.—But pardon so much on these disinteresting topics, and accept the tender of my regard and esteem.

G. M. TROUP.

Now this hot-headed man, this canting Troup, is one of the Southern Nullifiers, who stormed so loudly during Mr. Adams' administration. He does not appear to be any better contented under Jackson, a President of his party's manufacture. Cannot the President

have advanced his industry and application have advanced him to eminence. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, spent the early part of his life on a farm like most of our youthful readers, and afterwards learned the trade of a clock and mathematical instrument maker. In the midst of all his avocations he found time to make himself one of the greatest philosophers of the age in which he lived. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, a most distinguished Philosopher and Statesman, was the son of a Boston soap boiler and tallow chandler, and educated a Printer. He was intent on usefulness, and frequently, after the task of the day was ended, passed most of the night in study. Every one acquainted with American History, must also be acquainted with his greatness. ROGER SHERRILL, a distinguished Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut and a Senator in Congress, attained all his eminence by his own industry and application, without the aid of an Academic education.

We might extend this article by many more examples, but the above are sufficient for our purpose. These are to be sure rare instances; but few can hope to rise to the height of these great men—still every young mechanic and farmer in this country has the means of making himself acquainted with solid science and of increasing the respectability of his occupation. Especially too is it important at this time, when the working class of community are fast rising in political consequence, that they should devote all surplus time, at least, to the attainment of practical science.

VERMONT.

The Legislature of Vermont has closed its session. A law has been passed for the relief of poor debtors, authorizing their admission to the poor debtor's oath immediately on the recovery of judgment. A meeting of National Republicans was held in Montpelier on the 1st instant. In their report the meeting say, “the period has arrived, in their opinion, when all citizens friendly to the American System, and to the prosperity and permanency of the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the United States, should unite their efforts to promote and secure these great and important objects.” A resolution was passed to call a State Convention at Montpelier on the last Wednesday in June next, to nominate Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The Jackson Republicans have also held a meeting, at which, after approving the present Administration, they passed a resolute APPROVING OF THE TARIFF FOR THE PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. The St. Johnsbury Herald says, “we differ but at a man; yet we are unanimous for the Tariff.”

It seems therefore, that on the great question of National policy, the Jackson and Anti-Jackson party in Vermont are united.

THE ARGUS.

The Editor of the Eastern Argus, in his paper of the 23d inst. exhausted himself in abusing John Q. Adams for yielding to the almost unanimous call of the Republicans of Plymouth District in the acceptance of a seat in Congress. All this serves to shew how much the Jackson party dread and fear the man, whom more than all others, they have injured and abused. The Argus is at home in this business. Its course will injure no one, and least of all the distinguished individual culminated.—

Will the Argus be good enough to give a list of the votes cast in Plymouth District at the election. This would enable its readers to determine how irresistible was the demand made upon the patriotism of Mr. Adams. For the information of our readers, many of whom are from the old colony, we give what returns we have received.

PLYMOUTH DISTRICT.

	Adams.	Thompson.	Baylies.	Others.
Hingham	214	45	13	2
Scituate	141	14	2	0
Hanover	67	5	2	0
N. Bridgewater	206	0	1	0
Quincy	76	10	2	0
Weymouth	98	6	0	0
Colusset	38	8	0	0
Marshfield	73	14	5	0
Abington	101	9	18	0
E. Bridgewater	53	0	0	54
	1072	111	43	57

THANKSGIVING.

This week brings with it the return of the ancient New England festival, annual thanksgiving. May it be observed not merely as a day of sensual festivity and recreation but as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer. For this purpose was it instituted by our pious ancestors. While partaking of the bounties and recounting the blessings of the universal benefactor, may all hearts be impressed with right feelings.

The Question Settled.—It has long been a matter of doubt what was meant by the Argus and other Jackson papers by “the federal party,” the old Federalists having long ago ceased to exist as a party. But the question is now settled, and all doubt must be at an end. The Argus has at last condescended to inform us that by the term “Federal party,” it means the party of which James Madison, James Barbour, and we may add Henry Clay, are members! In other words, the old Republican party, which has been steady to the true interests of the country in the worst of times, is now stigmatized by the Argus as *Federal!*

The Argus of Nov. 12, after considerable vituperation of the party it designates federal, fixes the appellation upon those (of whom Mr. Madison was one) who supported Mr. Barbour for the Virginia Legislature. The editor goes on to accuse “the federal party in Virginia” of pursuing an improper course to get Mr. Barbour returned. The facts in the case are that the officer who

received the votes construed the new constitution in one way, and the Sheriff who canvassed them adopted another construction, rejected a great number of votes, and declared Mr. Barbour elected. If the Sheriff was in error, it will appear so in due time. If however Mr. Barbour should be admitted to a seat in the Legislature, there will be no reason to dispute the construction of the Sheriff. But whatever may happen, our readers must not forget the dictum of that ancient Republican, the editor of the Argus, that Mr. Madison and the rest of Mr. Barbour's political friends are “the federal party in Virginia”!

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

London papers to the 15th of October have been received at New York. Numerous details are published of proceedings in the Netherlands, from all which it appears that the difficulties there may probably be settled without further bloodshed. The king consents to the separation of Belgium from Holland, and from the accounts published the Belgians seem to be inclined to take the Prince of Orange as a constitutional sovereign or governor. The provisional government at Brussels has convened the national Congress, which is to consist of two hundred members. The

Prince of Orange is said to be rather popular with the Belgians, he having expressed to them very liberal and conciliating sentiments. After all, it is doubted by some whether the allied powers will suffer for the kingdom of the Netherlands to be divided.

SPAIN. Bayonne, Oct. 8.—(Private Correspondence of the *Messager des Chambres*.)—General Mina waited upon Colonel Valdez yesterday morning. This interview, if reports can be believed, was one of the most violent. It is said that Valdez expressed his dissatisfaction to Mina that on the usurpation of Don Miguel, when 3000 men wished to enter Portugal, he preserved a neutrality. He reproached him with being in accordance with the Duke of Wellington, and declared that he considered he was acting in a traitorous manner, in consequence of which he (Valdez) had determined to be the first to enter Spain in the rank of General. Mina, it is said, answered him with his wonted energy, and threatened to have him tried as soon as the affair commenced, and would have him shot if he did not strictly obey the orders that he might transmit him. It is said that at the end of this warm altercation, both parties agreed upon a plan which has not been allowed to transpire.

From the Constitutional of Oct. 10.

The general subject of conversation at Florence turns upon the report of a Congress at the different sovereigns of Italy; it is to meet at Vienna. It is said that the Prince of Salerno has already received orders to attend there on the part of the King of Naples.

From the *Messager des Chambres*, Oct. 11.

A letter from Basle states, that certain signs of excitement had manifested themselves in that city, and that a political crisis is expected in the different cantons of Switzerland.

Intelligence has been received that the extensive house of Balguerie, junior, of Bordeaux, has suspended its payment. It is much feared that this failure will be followed by others.

The Telegraph to London.—This proposal by Lieut. Morrison, R. N. will if effected, of which there appears no reason to doubt, produce an entire revolution in the present system of communication by letter. It will be a pleasant thing to send a message to a friend in London at 10 o'clock in the morning, and receive a reply before noon. To persons interested in the stocks, it will be no small satisfaction to have the prices in the funds reported within a few minutes after they are hourly published at the Stock Exchange. All public events of importance, divisions in Parliament, foreign news, &c. will reach Liverpool earlier than they now do, a village only 10 miles out of London. We understand it is expected that the whole may be ready for operation early next summer.—[Liverpool Cour.]

Grand French Celebration in New York.—A preparatory meeting has been held in New York to make arrangements for a splendid celebration in commemoration of the recent revolution in France. Ex-President Monroe, who has arrived in New York for the purpose of spending the winter, was appointed President of the meeting, the Mayor of the city, Mr. Browne, Albert Gallatin, and Thomas Hartell, Vice Presidents and M. M. Noah and Daniel Jackson. Secretaries. The 25th of Nov. inst. was fixed upon for the time of the celebration, it being the anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British in 1783. Sundry resolutions were adopted, and various committees appointed to make the proper arrangements for the occasion.

SPAIN.—The Minister of War in Spain has made a report to the King, stating that confidence is wanting in the Army. Even the loyalty of the troops sent to guard the frontiers is doubted.—The King was about to make a tour through Castile, and visit the cofines of Portugal.

URDUS. Oct. 13.—The 13th, in the evening, the Spanish refugees crossed the frontiers. General Valdez first entered upon Spanish ground with a column of 500 men. An invasion is to be made simultaneously, it is thought, from other quarters. Gen. Valdez addressed a proclamation to the Spanish army.

The *Paris Temps* adds the following: Col. Valdez, who was at Bayonne, has entered Spain with a detachment of emigrants, where, it is reported, he was well received by the inhabitants. He immediately addressed a proclamation to the Spanish troops. What appears to have determined this movement is the order given to send the emigrants into the interior. It is probably that all the refugees who are upon the line of the Pyrenees will march into Spain, and that in a few days we shall receive important news from the peninsula.”

FRANCE. There had been some minor disturbances in France, but nothing very serious. The Constitutional of Oct. 16, says,

Yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, a telegraphic dispatch announced that the Emperor Nicholas had formally acknowledged the new French Government and its King Louis Philip. The most troublesome question with the French at present is the disposal of the Ex-Ministers. A correspondent of the New York Merchantile Advertiser under date of October 19 writes as follows.

“We addressed you under the date of 17th, since which a great deal of anxiety exists relative to the trial of the Ex-Ministers. The lower classes of the people are determined that they shall be guillotined. The better informed are anxious they should be imprisoned for life or banished forever from the country, wishing that the glorious revolution should pass over without the use of that dreadful machine, and fearing if it once commences (and that by the dictation of the mob) there will be no end to it.—The time appointed for the trial of the Ministers is fixed for the 15th proxime, but the ‘people’ are very impatient and ask for it immediately. This occurrence has put a stop to all transactions in a great measure. Confidence is again much impaired, and there is but little hope of things coming right until these Ministers are decapitated. The proposition in the Chamber of Deputies for the abolition of the law of Penalty of Death, it appears was quite ill timed, as the lower orders of the French are not disposed to be so lenient, particularly to the Ex-Ministers, as these representatives wish to be, which is very unfortunate at this time; for in saving the heads of these four men, it would add additional lustre to the revolution, and correspond so well with every thing that has happened up to the present time.—These difficulties we hope and believe will be of short duration, yet they have a bad effect on commercial transactions for the time being, as it is impossible to say what may grow out of these matters. Capitalists are very cautious, and keep their money locked up, and the ordinary resources of the merchants are very much curtailed. We however anticipate a better state of things shortly.”

The English banking-house of Daly & Co. in Paris, has suspended its payments. Intelligence has been received that the extensive house of Balguerie, junior, of Bordeaux, has suspended its payment. It is much feared that this failure will be followed by others.

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OXFORD OBSERVER.

ENORMOUS BONES.—The skeleton of an animal of prodigious size, was discovered about four weeks since, at the Big Bone Lick in Kentucky. We have the following particulars from a friend, who received them from a gentleman who resides near the Lick.

There are ten or twelve sets of tusks, from 4 to 12 feet long; the claws are four feet long and three broad; the tusks were arranged in a circular order, as if by the hands of man; within the circle the bones were deposited, which, when placed together, showed the animal to have been at least 25 feet high, and 60 feet long. The skull bone alone weighed 400 pounds. They were found by a Mr. Finney, about 14 feet below the surface of the earth, who had refused \$5,000 for them. The skeleton is said to be complete, saving only one or two ribs.

When and how this animal existed, must baffle all speculation. The mammoth himself, so long the wonder of these latter times, must dwindle into comparative insignificance before this newly discovered prodigy. If carnivorous, a buffaloe would scarcely serve him for a meal, and if granivorous, trees must have been his tender herbage.

Nat. Intel.

THE WEATHER.—For a fortnight past we have had almost the whole time dull and stormy weather, wind from east to north, frequently accompanied with rain, and sometimes blowing a gale. The weather has been the same along the sea-board from New York to the eastern British Provinces. And during the same time we learn that in the western part of Vermont and the northern part of the State of New York, the weather has been uniformly fair and fine, a real "Indian summer." The regular course of the wind is stated to have been south east in the morning, south west at noon, and north west at evening. Such facts as these should be a caution to almanac makers in coining their weather to be particular and mind their latitude and longitude, or they may have fair weather and foul, and cross winds and head winds, mixed up in strange confusion.

Daily Courier.

The whole East tributary to Boston.—The long continuation of Easterly winds has served to increase the number of Eastern vessels in our harbor to an unusual degree. A friend, who is largely concerned in the trade, informs us that he has made a calculation by which it appears, that, directly and indirectly, the city is benefitted at least one thousand dollars a day, by the necessary expenditure arising out of the detention of so many vessels. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."—*Bost. Trans.*

The Washington Telegraph of Tuesday states that the French Minister had on Monday an audience of the President, at which he delivered to him an autograph letter from His Majesty Louis PHILIPPE I. announcing his accession to the throne of France, with the title of King of the French.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Mr. John C. Hatch and Mr. Tristram Littlefield was drowned in Mousam River, near Cat-Mousam Mills in this town, on Saturday afternoon last. They attempted to cross the river, in company with Mr. James Cousens, in a small unsafe punt, which by some means was overset about a dozen feet from the shore in very deep water. Mr. Cousens alone regained the shore. Mr. Hatch it is said was a good swimmer, but it is supposed that Littlefield who could not swim, caught hold of him and drew him under the water. They both resided in this town. Mr. Hatch has left a wife and four children, and Mr. Littlefield a wife and two children.—*Kennebunk Gazette.*

ALL HAIL OHIO!—or cure for the Ohio Fever.—Received by the Houlton stage, on Friday last, a Turnip which weighs 16 pounds, girt 47 inches, is close grained, and of the first quality. It grew among others of an equal size, on the new farm of A. W. Huntress, Esq. in township No. 5, 2d Range, east of the town of Lincoln, in which section of the country, and many other parts of the interior of Maine, similar domestic productions may meet with like encouragement.

Bangor Register.

The Paris stage on starting from town Saturday morning [13th inst.] about four o'clock was upset near the bottom of Preble street, and the body of the carriage dashed to pieces. Four passengers were in the stage at the time, but none of them received much injury. The morning was very dark, and the wheels dropped into a gutter by the side of the street, which occasioned the accident.—[Daily Courier.]

PROPOSED CESSION OF TERRITORY.—A meeting of citizens of Ohio County, Virginia, was to be held at the Court House in Wheeling, on the 1st of November to consider the expediency of making application to the Legislature of that State, "for the cession to Maryland of so much of the State of Virginia as would fall north of an East and West line, extending from the South West point of the State of Maryland to the Ohio River."

NEW PUBLICATION.—An examination of the New Testament evidence on the Mode of Baptism. By JOSIAH WALKER, A. M. Pastor of a Pedobaptist Church in Paris, Maine. 24 pages.—Just published and for sale at the Observer Office, by the hundred dozen, or single. Price single, 6 1/2 cents per dozen.

MARRIED,

In this Village, on Sunday, 21st instant, by Rev. Mr. Murray Mr. Mark P. Smith, to Miss Jane Tucker.

In Sweden, on the 25th inst. by Rev. V. Little, of Lovell, Isaac Eastman, Esq. to Miss Esther Woodbury, both of Sweden.

In Kurnard Mr. Rufus Merrill of Andover to Miss Alvira Barker of Newry.—Mr. Stephen Barnard, Jr. to Miss Sally Virgin.—Mr. Oren Bent to Miss Carolina Eaton.

In Andover, by Samuel Poor Esq. Mr. Jacob F. Abbot to Miss Mary Gould.

In Boston, by the Mayor, James Alexander Brown, to Charlotte Deane.

Some cling to life, with coward gripe;

So long as they have breath;

Not so with Brown; ere life was ripe,

He bravely ended death.

Our office lip says he does not think it probable that this death will diminish the number of the family.—*Salem Reg.*

DIED,

In Paris, on the 20th inst. Thomas, a promising and interesting son of Thomas Crocker, Esq. aged 11 years and 3 months.

In Hebron, 3d inst. Mrs. Jemima Stone, wife of Mr. Lorenzo Stone, and daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Tubbs, of Dresden, in her 32d year. She left one child about a week old.

Alas! in early life she felt.

Death's fatal arrow pierce her heart;

Her husband dear and tender babe,

She with them both was called to part."

On the 10th inst. the above child.

In Jay, on the 1st inst. Elbridge Goding, aged 13.

In North Yarmouth, Nathan Johnson, aged 57, a Revolutionary pensioner.

In Alma, Joseph Hilton, aged 73, a soldier of the Revolution.

TO SCHOOL COMMITTEES AND TEACHERS.

YOUR attention is respectfully invited to the examination of the

GRAMMATICAL INTERROGATOR;

being a catechetical abridgement of Murray's English Grammar; illustrated by specimens of Etymological and Syntactical parsing; to which are added a few rules from approved authors;

designed for the different classes of learners; and for the use of Grammar Schools. By ZENAS CAMPBELL, instructor of Youth, and author of a Poem, entitled "Man's First Estate," &c. Second edition, revised, corrected, and improved, by the Author, which it is confidently believed is the best work for an elementary Grammar which can be put into the hands of young students in that science. The following recommendations of the work, it is thought will be sufficient, although numerous others might be published, yet these two are from Teachers of so high standing as to require no further authority in favor of the work.

Fryeburg Academy, Aug. 18th, 1830.

ASA BARTON, Esq.

SIR,—I have carefully examined "a catechetical abridgement of Murray's English Grammar," by Mr. Zenas Campbell. This little book contains as much of the science of grammar as is necessary for any young learner to commit to memory. It is plain—easy to be understood by the pupil—and not costly.

The treatises on the various branches of "popular education," which are carried into our common schools, are, in very many instances, too large, and intricate and expensive. I wish you much success in the publication of a second edition of this little work; and I am confident, wherever its merits are known, it will be extensively and advantageously used. Believe me, dear Sir,

sincerely your friend,
AMOS J. COOK,
Preceptor of Fryeburg Academy.

PORTLAND, Oct. 27th, 1830.

MR. BARTON,—I have examined a copy of Campbell's Grammar the receipt of which I now have the pleasure though late, to acknowledge.

I think it is an excellent introduction to the principles of our language, both on account of its conciseness and comprehensiveness. Short as it is, it embraces all which is most important in an elementary English Grammar.

B. CUSHMAN,
Preceptor of Portland Academy.

For sale by

ASA BARTON, Agent.
Norway Village, Nov. 22d, 1830.

New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1831.

JUST published, and for sale by J. B. RUSSELL, at his Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, the NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1831. By THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the New England Farmer. The Astronomical Calculations, by the Editor of the Astronomical part of the American Almanac.

This Almanac contains the usual miscellaneous and agricultural articles—a list of the civil officers of the United States, with the Governors, Lieut. Governors, and Judges of the United States, and the Governors of the British Colonies—a chronicle of the most remarkable events between August, 1829, and Sept. 1830—a complete calendar for each State in New England, including the Probate Courts for New England—the Sun's declination, &c. The tides are particularly calculated. Among the agricultural articles, are a description of Mr. Phinney's Improved Roller, with a drawing; and description of an Improved Harrow, used on Capt. Daniel Chandler's farm in Lexington.

Price \$6.00 per groce—62 1/2 cts per dozen.

Oct. 1.

NEW PUBLICATION.

A new examination of the New Testament evidence on the Mode of Baptism. By JOSIAH WALKER, A. M. Pastor of a Pedobaptist Church in Paris, Maine. 24 pages.—Just published and for sale at the Observer Office, by the hundred dozen, or single. Price single, 6 1/4 cents.

Nov. 15.

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G. C. LYME

DESPICABLY gives notice to his friends and the public, that he has returned to Portland and re-commenced business at the store recently occupied by Dorrance & Brooks, being No. 7, Boyd's Buildings, Middle Street, where has just been opened a complete assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY Goods,

such as

BROADCLOTHES, Cassimeres,

Satinets—PELISSE CLOTHES—Vestings—

English and French MIRRO CLOTHES—Car-

pettans—blk. and col'd BOMBASSETT—Tartan and Camlet—London BOMBASSETT—Rob Roy Tartan and Camlet—London BOMBASSETT—Engish and Scotch Ginghams—French, English and American Calicos—plain and fig'd Flannels—Rattinet—blk. and col'd Satin Levantines—Strip'd Levantines—blk. Synshaws—Sarsnets and Italian SILKS—blk. and col'd Taffetas—changeable, fig'd and strip'd Gro de Nap SILKS—blue, blk. Pure SILKS—Tuce SILKS—cold FLO-RENCE—rich and common Fancy Silk Hdkts—Flag Silk, Bandana and Spitalfield Hdkts—Silk and Cotton Cravats—Raw Silk, Valaum, Crap, Brocade, Thibet, Cashmere, Cassimere, and Merino SHAWLS—blk. Lace VEILS, a fine assortment—blk. and white 5 1/2 Bobbin LACES—Cotton and Bobbin Laces and Edgings—Ribbons, all kinds—Irish LINENS—Laces and Linen CAMBRICS—plain and fig'd Swiss and Book MUSLINS—Cotton and Mink Muslins—plain white, corded and check'd Cambrics—Linon Damasks—Birds eye and Russia DIAPERS—silk, cotton & Worsted Hosiery—blk. and white Silk Gloves—Horse Skin, Beaver and Duck Gloves—blk. and Canton CRAPES—blk. and green Italian Crap—rich Silk UMBRELLA'S—cotton Silk—brown and blk. Linens—Painted and Plain Table Covers—Dinner, Cottons all kinds—Plain Warp Yarns—Batting and Wadding—Sewing Silk—Threads—Buttons, &c. &c.

1 Case Prince LEIGHORNS,

bought at Auction and will be sold cheap.

N. B. As it is the intention of G. C. L. to sell for Cash exclusively, and as all his stock is new and fresh, he is in hopes to be able to offer his Goods on as fair terms as any other person in Portland, Oct. 27. 1830. 4wks 20

NEW ENGLAND FARMER AND HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

THIS is a weekly paper devoted to

Agriculture, gardening, and rural economy; edited by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, assisted by various agricultural writers, and by the observations of the best practical farmers in New England. It is printed in a quarto form, (paged) making a volume of 416 pages annually; to which a title page and index are furnished gratis. This journal has been published for seven years; during which the most arduous exertions have been made by the Editor to make it acceptable to the farmer and the horticulturist. From the increasing number and respectability of its correspondents, and the means now at the command of the Editor, the Publisher feels a confidence in recommending it to the favorable notice of the public, as a journal with regard to whose future character they will not be disappointed. By a recent vote of the Board of Visitors of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, the intelligent Curator of that establishment has been requested to make known, through the New England Farmer, the details and results of his experiments in various horticultural subjects—the choice of soil and situation, with regard to various plants, &c.; and by a recent vote of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, all communications on horticultural subjects, addressed to the President, are to be published regularly in the New England Farmer, so that this journal will contain the complete Transactions of the Society.

By concentrating all these advantages, it is thought that the volumes of the New England Farmer will contain so large a collection of useful facts, and experiments connected with agriculture and its kindred branches of gardening, orcharding, &c. as to be found worthy

to place in the Library of every farmer. A weekly report of the sales of the cattle at Brighton—the state of the markets, &c. The New England Farmer is published every Friday morning at the low price of \$3.00 per annum, from which a discount of 50 cents is made to those who pay in advance. It will not be sent to new subscribers at a distance without payment being made in advance.

Gentlemen who procure five subscribers, and forward the payment for the same, will be allowed a sixth copy. New subscribers can be furnished with the back numbers of the current volume.

Boston, Nov. 1830.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway Village, Nov. 22d, 1830.

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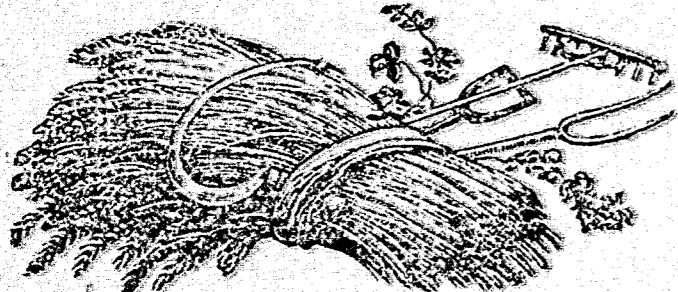
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OXFORD OBSERVER.

AGRICULTURE—UTILITY.



SHORT DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Food is as necessary to the health and growth of plants, as it is to animals. The best food for plants is rich, pulverized earth, or rather the vegetable matter which it contains. That your trees and shrubs may live and thrive, proceed as follows: dig for your trees holes at least three feet in diameter, and 18 inches deep, and for shrubs a proportionate size and depth, throwing away the lower spit of earth. Then fill up the hole to a proper height for setting the tree, with rich surface earth, or perfectly rotted manure, blended with four out of five parts of earth. Set your tree and cover with surface soil, treading down when the roots are covered with earth. See that the roots are trimmed of all bruised and broken parts; that they are separately extended in their natural direction; that fine earth everywhere comes in contact with them. A potato or two, or a gill of flaxseed or oats, may be advantageously placed in the hole before the tree is set, and a pail of water turned in after the hole is two thirds filled. The rich earth affords nutritive pasture for the young root to range in; the potatoes, &c. keep the ground loose and moist, and enable them to roam freely; and the water brings the earth in contact with the roots, and prevents them from becoming mouldy. Keep the ground free of grass as far as the roots extend; for these exhaust the moisture and nutriment necessary to the plant, and exclude from the roots air and heat, the indispensable agents to vigorous growth. Treat your trees as you would favorite corn hills, which you wish to make the most of, except give them no unrotted dung. Washing with strong ley in May will destroy insects, and promote the health and vigor of your trees. To persons living remote or who are unable to obtain their trees for early spring planting, we recommend that they procure them in the autumn and lay them in by the heel, as nurserymen technically term it; which is merely to dig a trench on a dry piece of ground, laying the earth on one side—the trench wide enough to contain the roots; put the roots into this close together, letting the stocks rest in an inclined position upon the bank of earth and then cover the roots and a part of the stocks with earth. In this way they escape injury from the frost of winter, and are in readiness for early planting in the Spring. Besides, better plants are generally obtained in the autumn than in the Spring, after nurseries have been culled.—*Buel.*

BLOATING IN CATTLE.

A gentleman recently from France, communicates to us the following cure for this commonly fatal disease.

The Volatile Spirit of Ammonia is found to produce instantaneous relief—Its action is chemical, decomposing the gas generated in the stomach, by fermentation.

M. Shenard, the celebrated French professor of Chemistry, speaking of the utility of scientific investigations, and of the innumerable instances where they had been found subservient to the general interests of society, among many others, adduced this as an example, and related the following anecdote, in illustration of its effects.

A short time previous, while on a visit to his native village in some remote part of France, a drove of 30 or 40 cattle broke into a field of rank clover, and all of them became affected with bloating, and when discovered some of them were so far gone as to fall down upon their fore legs. He called immediately for Spirits of Ammonia, but none could be found in the place, and they were obliged to send four miles to a neighboring village before it could be procured. He commenced by giving it to those most severely affected, and so on to the others, and all were saved excepting two. If there had been no delay in getting the remedy, probably none would have been lost.

The dose for a cow or ox is a table spoonful; for a sheep a teaspoonful, diluted in water or any liquid. If not effectual, repeat the dose.—*Am. Citizen.*

CULTURE OF SILK.—It is not perhaps generally known, that Silk may be raised with perfect facility in any part of the United States. It is gratifying to know that some of our enterprising farmers have turned their attention to this subject. Judge Johnson and his son both residing in Jackson, in this county, have now about 2000 of the white Mulberry trees in their second or third year, in a thrifty condition—which by means of cutting and transplanting, under skilful management, would in a few years furnish the mouths of the citizens with the raw material required for the making of Silk, almost indefinitely. Knowledge to this branch of agriculture, is at once

power and capital—for one acre of land will produce Mulberry trees sufficient to supply food for the worms required to make 600 lbs. of raw silk. The advance in the outset would be very trifling—the rest is labor for which children of either sex and invalids are competent, together with the skill attainable by every body, who will read such articles as we propose to publish on this subject hereafter.—[Maine Working men's Advocate.]

POTATO ONIONS.

This curious variety of the onion is very early and mild. They should be planted in common dry situations, in the autumn,—covered over about two inches deep in gardens. The small ones should be planted about 4 inches apart; the large ones 12 to 14. They are generally ripe about the 10th of July, and yield eight to ten fold.

Mr. John Reid, of Halifax, Vt. took from five hills of potatoes as follows; 1st 423, 2d, 425, 3d, 216, 4th, 175, 5th, 172—total, 1049.

Mr. Benj. Pickering, Newington, N. H. has a sweet apple tree which has produced three crops of ripe apples this season.

Mr. Jabez H. Hammond, Windsor, Vt. has a cabbage showing 24 good hard heads, which grew on one stump.

A SMALL DINNER PARTY.—The English beat us, and perhaps every other nation, in the vastness of their dinners. The most extensive dinner ever given in England, was that of Lord Romney to the Kent Volunteers, when the late king reviewed them at his Lordship's seat, near Maidstone. The length of the tables 13,333 yards, or seven miles and a half, and the boards of which they were made cost 1500 pounds. Of the meat and drink we have no account, but they doubtless correspond in quantity to the length of the tables.—*Bost. Courier.*

GENERAL WASHINGTON.—The Watertown Register says—It is a fact, not generally known to Americans, that the father of this country held the office of Marshal of France, under Louis XVI. at the same time that he was performing here the duties of Lieut. General in the Revolutionary army. He was created Marshal, to enable him to command Rochambeau, who in rank was a very old General, and could only be commanded by a Marshal of France. On a picture presented to him by the Earl of Buchan, was written, “To Marshal General Washington.”

On the first of Dec. will be published No. I. of a NEW PERIODICAL WORK, FOR THE YOUTH of BOTH SEXES, to be called,

THE NEW-YORK MENTOR, AND YOUTH'S COMPANION;

IT Will consist, almost wholly, of articles written expressly for the work; on History, Geography, Astronomy, and Natural History. In every number there will be an Original Moral Tale, calculated at once to amuse and instruct, —with a variety of Original Poetical Articles;—varying “from grave to gay, from lively to severe.” It is our purpose likewise to commence a series of Lectures, which will comprise a sketch of every subject of interest in the mental, moral, and physical world;—under the title of the Book of Nature. To those who may be acquainted with the excellent work of Dr. John Mason Good, under that title, it may be well to state they will be chiefly compiled from that work. In commencing this series of articles, the Editor contemplates it as a practicable plan, that where there is a family circle, or in schools, that some one of the youthful community should be appointed to deliver, either in the parlor or the school-room, these lectures. This plan if promoted by parents or schoolmasters, might be rendered extremely subservient to the purposes of elocution, on the part of the youthful speaker, and to the improvement of the listeners.

THE NEW-YORK MENTOR, and YOUTH'S COMPANION, will be published semi-monthly. Each number will contain 16 pages; and the greatest care be taken that subscribers are furnished regularly and punctually.

Terms of Subscription:—City subscribers, supplied with covers by a carrier, \$1.25—Country subscribers, \$1 per annum. To be paid on the receipt of the first No. Subscribers' Names, to be addressed (post paid) to S. WILD, Editor and Proprietor of the New-York Mentor, New-York.

PROVIDENCE FACTORY
YARN.

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, GINGHAM, BEDTICKING, STRIPES, Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Leather and Morocco.

SHOES,
warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's CAPS, Traveling TRUNKS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILEY, Exchange-Street, No. 3, Deering's Buildings, PORTLAND.

15

The subscriber is the authorized Agent for selling WING'S IMPROVED CARDING MACHINES. These Machines are of a very superior quality, and altogether preferable to any other in use. They are less expensive, perform more and better work, will card the finest of wool, are tended and kept in repair easier, and require less power to keep them in operation. A credit will be given when desired, so liberal, that the Machine will earn the money it costs before payment is requested.

Books! New Books!!

&c.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, the ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1831, the most elegant and handsome annual issued in the United States. Robert B. Thomas', Robinson's, Christian and Pocket Almanacs. Also, a great variety of Books in almost all branches of literature. School Books in as great a variety as is found at any other Bookstore, which will be sold by the dozen or single; Slate Pencils;—Crayons; Dividers; Scales; Mathematical Instruments; Sand Paper; Wafers; 20 doz. Jack, Pocket and Penknives; 20 doz. Razors of superior quality; wrapping, writing and Letter Paper, &c. &c.

Also, for sale, a good assortment of Family and other Medicines, of the first quality—with a more complete assortment of Patent Medicines than at any other store in this State.

Likewise, Bed Fans; Trusses; Syringes; Lancets, &c.; Physicians and Surgeons supplied with instruments of their profession at short notice and on reasonable terms.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway Village, Nov. 16. 22 3

Mantua-Making AND MILLINERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW

PENDERS her most sincere thanks to her friends and the public for their former patronage, and will assure them that no exertion on her part shall be wanting to oblige those who may favour her with their FUTURE custom.

She has received the LATEST and most approved FASHIONS for Ladies' Pelisses, Habits, Cloaks and Dresses of all kinds; and has for sale and will keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of

BONNETS, WOODES, CALASHES, CAPS, TURBANS, &c. &c.

Also—for sale as above, a good assortment of BAND BOXES.

Norway Village, Nov. 15. 22

CARDING MACHINES.

THE subscriber is the authorized Agent for selling WING'S IMPROVED CARDING MACHINES. These Machines are of a very superior quality, and altogether preferable to any other in use. They are less expensive, perform more and better work, will card the finest of wool, are tended and kept in repair easier, and require less power to keep them in operation. A credit will be given when desired, so liberal, that the Machine will earn the money it costs before payment is requested.

ALSO THE

IMPROVED GRISTMILL, which is so constructed as to require but little room, can be tended and kept in repair much easier and cheaper than the common mill, will perform as much work, and as well, with a great deal less power. The cost is comparatively trifling as about one hundred and fifty dollars will cover the expense for one run of Stones and Machinery.

Any information respecting the Carding Machines or Mills, may be obtained of the subscriber, by letter, (if post paid) or otherwise.

ASA BARTON, General Agent.

Norway Village, March 23. 1yoep41

NEW FALL Goods.

AT THE CHEAP STORE!

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,

HAS received his Fall supply of Goods consisting of every article usually found in the Piece Goods line; among which are SHAWLS, a splendid assortment of fashionable kind; Crapes; Pongees; Calicos; Silks; Hdks.; Muslins; Bombazets; Plaids; Camlets; Tickings; Sheetings; Shirtings, and Yarns. Also,

Broadcloths, Habit and Pelisse Cloths;

Cassimeres; Umbrellas, &c. The above with many other articles are offered at the lowest *Cheap Store Prices*.

Purchasers from the country who are desirous of purchasing Goods at low prices, will find it an object to call at No. ONE, Mitchell's Buildings, Middle Street, opposite Mitchell's Hotel.

WANTED

Good all Wool and Cotton and Wool FLANNELS, (yard wide.) FULL'D CLOTH, Bule mixed, (mixed in wool.) White, Red, and Black YARN, in exchange for Goods as above.

Portland, Oct. 22, 1830. 3m21

SAVE COST!

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber either by note or account are hereby informed that circumstances render it absolutely necessary that they be paid within thirty days, or they will be left with an attorney for collection, unless there is a special agreement to the contrary.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway Village, Nov. 10. 22 3

WANTED,

BY Mrs. H. W. Goodnow, two Young Ladies, as Apprentices to the MILLINERY & MANTUA-MAKING Business.

Norway Village, Oct. 15.

REMOVAL.

HENRY POOR

WOULD respectfully give notice to his friends in the country, that he has removed below—to Store No. 3, Mitchell's buildings, recently occupied by Messrs. Royal Lincoln & Son, two doors below Mr. David Dana, Middle-Street.

N. B. H. P. would with much deference, acknowledge the liberal encouragement of those who have bestowed their favors—and he hopes not to be TARDY in appreciating the true substance, relative to the interest of both Shopkeeper and his customers.

50 Bales and Cases

FRESH

Dry Goods,

JUST OPENED FOR SALE, BY

HENRY POOR:

CONSISTING of PLAIDS, CAMBLES, Lace Veils, nice CALICOES, Blk. Sattins, Twill'd SILKS, Synshaws and elegant Changeable Silks, Merino Circassians; great stock

BROAD & HABIT CLOTHS, Merino Shawls, Double ground Laces cheap, Muslins, Gloves, Belt Ribbons, &c. &c. —ALSO—

1500 lbs. PRIME LIVE GEESE

FEATHERS;

2000 lbs. RUSSIA, do.

10 PIECES ELEGANT

CARPENTINGS.

Bales Ticks, Warps, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c. making a better assortment than usually kept by the subscriber at any former period.

N. B. WOOL, FLANNELS, Full'd CLOTHS, and good YARNS, will be received in exchange for goods, and a liberal advance will be given on last year's prices.

H. POOR.

Portland, Oct. 23. 10w19

New Work in Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street,

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1.25.

Boston, Oct. 28. 21

NEW STORE.

AN EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, HARDWARE, & CUTLERY—

COMPRISED an assortment of Locks, Latches, Screws, BRASS FIRE SETTS, Tea Trays, Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots, Knives and Forks, HOLLOWWARE, Hemp Shoe Thread, Lasts, NAILS, Shovels, Carpenters Tools,

STOVES;

together with every description of C. C. enamelled, and edged Crockery; B. P. dining and Tea Sets; Plains, Cut and Pressed GLASS; Wines, Decanters, Dishes, &c.; elegant patterns of gold and edge and printed China, ASSORTED CRATES, &c. just opened and for sale wholesale and retail at great bargains, by

GEORGE ROPES,
Middle-Street, Portland.

CASH and a high price given for BRISTLES.

Oct. 12, 1830. 17 8w

Stray Steer.

15

STRAYED from the subscriber about

the middle of July, a Brindle one year old STEER, with stagish horns of a small size. Whoever will return the said Steer to the subscriber, or give information so that he may be obtained, shall be suitably rewarded.

ADAM BRADBURY.

Norway, Oct. 30, 1830. 20

GENERAL DEPOSITES FOR PUBLISHERS—